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Third and Jefferson streets.

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House.

San Francisco has won the title of

Harlequin in finance.

Misfortunes never come singly, for the

Democratic Congress comes a severe

winter in the more Northern States.

The damaging uncertainty of the consid-

eration of the Wilson bill will continue for

months. Truly, Democracy is a calamity.

If the Wilson bill should pass, foreign

drummers would take the road with sam-

ples, leaving the Americans out in the cold.

This is the first Congress which insists

upon legislation which will please all other

peoples than that which it is elected to

serve.

When the President wrote Senator Mills

a letter thanking him for his Hawaiian

speech and his letter got into print a fresh

method of winning renown was announced.

When the Cleveland organist becomes

desperate he can declare that both his

tariff and Hawaiian policies call forth the

hilarious inderment of the British people.

While it is not a burning question, there

are Democratic editors who would like to

blacklist the persons who put out a forgery

for the address of the Democratic State

committee.

What do Minister Gray and Senator

Voorhees mean by both harboring presi-

dential aspirations for 1896? Do they think

the Democratic party in Indiana is big

enough to divide?

Uncle Sam's navy has cost \$55,000,000

to date, but that sum, in the treasury,

would scarcely pay the deficiency which

would come from the passage of the Wil-

son bill as reported.

With Senator Vest fighting for zinc, Sen-

ator Morgan for iron, Senator Vilas for

lumber and Senator Faulkner for coal, it

really looks as if leading Democrats had

adopted General Hancock's theory that

"the tariff is a local issue."

Congress has been in session nearly two

weeks, and the report of the Secretary of

the Treasury has not been sent in yet. It

is held back to enable the Democratic

members of the ways and means commit-

tee to get together on the tariff and revenue

question.

In an answer to a question regarding the

increase of the public debt during Mr.

Cleveland's nine months ending with Dec.

1, 1893, in yesterday's issue, a mistake in

a date may cause confusion. The state-

ment should be: The net debt of the

United States March 1, 1893, was \$339,523,

665, and Dec. 1, 1893, \$366,337,727—an increase

of \$27,100,000.

The tariff bill which a Democratic Con-

gress is preparing to fasten on the country

is entirely the work of Southern

hands, and of men who never paid a dol-

lar in wages except to household servants.

They do not know anything about the

business interests of the country, and pride

themselves on having rejected the advice

of everybody who does.

The New York Herald wants a currency

commission, by which it seems to mean

a body of men who can be induced to bor-

row money from the overflowing banks

of New York and use it to "carry" goods

which are now very low. If this is not done,

the Herald says that the money will go to

Europe, where there is a demand for it.

Instead of a currency commission the

country needs an American Congress.

The shocking accident which happened

yesterday in connection with the construc-

tion of the Jeffersonville and Louisville

railroad bridge seems to have been the

result of faulty construction or slipshod

work. The prevalence of a high wind,

which is common enough on the river, is

no sufficient reason for the collapse of

an entire span of the bridge. Careful en-

gineers and contractors should guard

against such accidents.

At the election in Boston, Tuesday, the

law was in force for the first time which

permits the voter to vote for seven names

when twelve aldermen are to be elected.

The Republicans nominated but seven can-

didates and cast a solid vote for them,

while the Democrats, independents and

others scattered over more names. The re-

sult is that while the Democratic candi-

date for Mayor was elected by over 5,000

the Republicans have chosen seven of the

twelve aldermen.

THE RETREAT OF VORHEES.

The presentation of the silver bill by

Senator Voorhees is a piece of undisguised

demagoguery. If he should succeed in having

it passed in the Senate and the House

should repudiate its sound money record,

Mr. Cleveland would veto it. No one

knows this better than Senator Voorhees.

What, then, is to be gained? Would it

help the Democratic party to show itself

divided upon such a measure and then

have it vetoed by a Democratic

President? It means that the Senator ex-

pects to win the support of Indiana

voters who are now drifting away from

any combination pledged to cheap money her-

esies. As a measure, his bill contains more

mischievous features than the Sherman

purchase bill, which put a dollar's worth

of silver bullion behind the coin note with

which it was purchased. The Voorhees

bill proposes the coinage into dollars of the

silver bullion pledged as collateral for the

redemption of the notes with which the

metal was purchased. He then pro-

poses to coin two million silver dollars a

month after the seigniorage shall be con-

sumed. The bullion for these dollars will

be purchased with funds in the treasury.

By this scheme silver worth, say, \$150, will

be coined into two silver dollars. The re-

sult will be an indefinite addition of silver

dollars to the millions stored in the treas-

ury vaults. The Voorhees bill, if it had the

least chance of becoming a law, would pro-

duce the same conditions as were feared

from the Sherman law. It will not, because

it cannot be passed.

Not having faced about after paying the

President for his offices, Mr. Voorhees is

again marching rapidly toward that fatal-

ism in money for which he so long re-

lived his voice. Having started, he may yet

surpass poor Proffer in presenting flat money

heresies to the country in the shape of

bills. Therefore, let us not be surprised

should the telegraph inform us that the

senior Senator has offered a bill providing

for the issue of ten billions of flat money,

to be loaned to all who ask for it at a

nominal rate of interest, say 1 per cent.

THE NEW REFUNDING PROPOSITION.

The city controller seems to have used

good judgment in the matter of refunding

the Southern Park purchase bonds, and it

is to be hoped the arrangement he has

practically consummated with Harris &

Co., of Chicago, may not be set aside. The

city's recent experience in this regard

should be a lesson. The Southern Park

bonds, amounting to \$100,000 and drawing

7.3 per cent. interest, fall due on the 26th

of next month, and as the city is not pre-

pared to pay them, nothing remains but

to refund them. On behalf of the owners

and holders of the bonds Harris & Co. offer

to accept in exchange therefor the same

amount of bonds due in thirty years, and

bearing 4 per cent. interest. Considering

the times this is an excellent offer, and

shows that the city's credit in money circles

is first class. The best offer it has

ever had before was to float a 4 1/2 per cent.

bond at par, and this was when the times

were much better than they are at present.

It could hardly expect to borrow money at

less than 4 per cent. in the best of times.

By so doing it will save \$3,000 a year in

interest on this deal and establish a credit

that will enable it to save a great deal

more hereafter.

The proposition to annul this arrangement

comes from the Indiana Trust Company

through its president, Mr. J. P. Frenzel.

In his letter to the controller he expresses

the opinion that the city cannot sell the

refunding bond without advertising the same

and inviting bids. In this is no doubt

mistaken. This is not an original

loan nor a proposition from the city to sell

bonds. It is a proposition from the holders

of bonds at one rate of interest to ex-

change them for bonds at a lower rate

of interest. Such a transaction does not

come within the provision of the charter

requiring advertisement. Mr. Frenzel says

if the city proposes to issue \$100,000 of

4 per cent. thirty-year bonds the Trust Com-

pany will pay par and a premium for them.

This is too vague an offer to justify re-

sending the contract with Harris & Co.

and now the Southern ways and means

committee seems anxious to reciprocate the

favor of thirty years ago.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

To decide a dispute, is the name of the

actress now playing at the Grand Julia

Miss Marlowe, when she first began her

career in Cincinnati, took the name of

Fannie Brough, and it was generally re-

puted that she was a daughter of Gov.

John Brough, the old-time railroad man,

and that she was the daughter of a Cin-

cinnati, and later of the Bee-line. This is

her real name is Fannie Frost, and her

mother is a little-known woman in Cin-

cinnati. She has a brother and sister in

the same city.

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Encouraging.

She—Will you love me when I'm old?

He—Sure. It will be a settled habit, by

that time, you know.

A Great Scheme.

The Statesman's Wife—This paper says

that they tax funerals in Paris.

The Statesman—Why, that's the brightest

idea I ever heard of. A man can't care

how many taxes you pile on him after he is

dead. At least, I guess he don't, and if he

did, he can't vote.

These Times.

This now the happy married man

And so, in order that he can

Be able to buy Christmas presents for his

wife, his wife's aunt, the five children

and the hired girl, he economizes on

his daily lunch by ordering merely

porridge and beans.

Learning the Business.

New Boy and a woman one of them

them check clocks while you was out, but

she wouldn't take it, 'cause it didn't run.

Notion Dealer—How did she know it

wouldn't run?

She—'Cause I wound it up."

You—You think the clock of a last year's

bird's nest. Them cheap clocks ain't meant

to be wound up till the customer gets 'em

home."

STATE PRESS OPINION.

The Republican party does not want can-

didates now, but thorough organization.